

The Ypsilanti

NINTH YEAR.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1888.

NUMBER 460.

DIRECTORIES.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Baptist.
Washenaw Association.
Church on Washington street, corner of Cross—
Rev. J. L. Cheney, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at noon; prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.; young people's meeting Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday.

Congregational.
Jackson Association.
Church on Adams, corner of Emmet—Rev. W. T. Beale, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at noon. Prayer meeting at 7:30 Sunday evening.

Methodist Episcopal.
Detroit District—Detroit Conference.
Church on Washington street, corner of Ellis—Rev. J. V. Vining, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; class meetings at noon and 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school at noon; young people's meeting at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Presbyterian.
Detroit Presbytery—Synod of Michigan.
Church on Washington street, corner of Emmet—Rev. W. A. McCorkle, D. D., pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Protestant Episcopal.
Diocese of Michigan.
Huron street—Rev. S. C. Woodruff, rector. Service at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon. Evening service at 4:30 every Friday evening.

Roman Catholic.
Diocese of Detroit.
St. John's Church, Cross street, corner of Hamilton—Rev. Wm. Delaney, pastor. First mass at 8 o'clock Sunday morning; second mass at 10:30; vespers at 3 p. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m. Daily morning mass at 8 o'clock.

Evangelical Lutheran (German).
Church on Congress street, corner of Grove—Rev. M. Klonke, pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at noon.

African Methodist Episcopal.
First District—Michigan Conference.
Church on Buffalo street, corner of Adams—Rev. J. H. Miller, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:15; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Rev. W. H. Johnson, pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning and evening, in McCandrew Hall.

Young Men's Prayer Meeting Association.
Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Methodist church, in January, Presbyterian in February, Baptist in March, and Congregational in April, and so repeating. W. J. Wilcox, president; Wm. Lester, secretary.

Young Women's Christian Association.
Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Leonard corner Cross and Hamilton streets. Maggie Adair, president; Mrs. Bailes, secretary.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
Meeting at Congregational church every Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. Mrs. J. H. Hodge, president; Miss Latta Densmore, secretary.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | No. 4 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 14 |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Chicago | am | pm | pm | pm | pm |
| Kalamazoo | 10:30 | 5:30 | 6:58 | 8:35 | 9:10 |
| Grand Rapids | 11:10 | 5:40 | 7:10 | 8:45 | 9:20 |
| Ypsilanti | 12:00 | 6:10 | 7:40 | 9:15 | 9:40 |
| Detroit | 1:30 | 6:40 | 8:10 | 9:45 | 10:10 |
| Wayne Junction | 2:15 | 7:25 | 8:55 | 10:30 | 11:00 |
| West Detroit | 3:00 | 8:10 | 9:40 | 11:15 | 11:40 |
| Detroit | 4:10 | 9:20 | 10:50 | 12:25 | 1:00 |
| Buffalo | 5:10 | 10:20 | 11:50 | 1:25 | 2:00 |

GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | No. 11 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 21 |
|----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| Chicago | am | pm | pm | pm | pm | pm |
| Kalamazoo | 10:30 | 5:30 | 6:58 | 8:35 | 9:10 | |
| Grand Rapids | 11:10 | 5:40 | 7:10 | 8:45 | 9:20 | |
| Ypsilanti | 12:00 | 6:10 | 7:40 | 9:15 | 9:40 | |
| Detroit | 1:30 | 6:40 | 8:10 | 9:45 | 10:10 | |
| Wayne Junction | 2:15 | 7:25 | 8:55 | 10:30 | 11:00 | |
| West Detroit | 3:00 | 8:10 | 9:40 | 11:15 | 11:40 | |
| Detroit | 4:10 | 9:20 | 10:50 | 12:25 | 1:00 | |
| Buffalo | 5:10 | 10:20 | 11:50 | 1:25 | 2:00 | |

*Sundays excepted. *Daily. *Stop on signal. Trains run on central standard time.

O. W. ROGERS, Station Agent, Ypsilanti.
G. P. T. AGT, Chicago.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

From Ypsilanti.

| STATIONS. | Mail. | Ex-press. | Freight. |
|--------------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Ypsilanti | 7:30 | 8:10 | 8:40 |
| Detroit | 7:40 | 8:20 | 8:50 |
| West Detroit | 7:50 | 8:30 | 9:00 |
| Detroit | 8:00 | 8:40 | 9:10 |
| Ypsilanti | 8:10 | 8:50 | 9:20 |
| Ann Arbor | 8:20 | 9:00 | 9:30 |
| Jackson | 10:10 | 10:50 | 11:20 |
| Grand Rapids | 11:10 | 11:50 | 12:20 |
| Kalamazoo | 12:10 | 12:50 | 1:20 |
| Chicago | 1:10 | 1:50 | 2:20 |

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For Sale.

2 brick blocks on Congress street, 3 houses and lots.

1 " " Huron " "

1 " " Hamilton " "

1 house and lot on East Cross " "

1 " " Prospect " "

1 " " Adams " "

1 " " Forest avenue " "

Also houses to rent. Inquire of E. B. MOREHOUSE.

To vote for Cleveland and Thurman is to endorse the policy of loaning the public money to national banks without interest, \$60,000,000 being now in the hands of these corporations by virtue of the democratic policy.

To vote for Cleveland and Thurman is to sanction the democratic policy of denying the right of home rule to Dakota.

To vote for Cleveland and Thurman is to aid by free trade, the project to have the work now done in this country, transferred to Europe.

To vote for Cleveland and Thurman is to reduce American to the level of European wages.

To vote for Cleveland and Thurman is to make us first industrially dependent, and then politically subservient to foreign powers.

To vote for Cleveland and Thurman is to sanction the violation of the pledges which he made to the people prior to his election.

To vote for Cleveland and Thurman is to approve the President's vetoes, depriving worthy soldiers of their just claims upon the government which they fought to save.

To vote for Cleveland and Thurman is to sanction the Iniquitous Mills bill, which secures free trade upon the north.

To vote for Cleveland and Thurman is to sanction the theft of the ballot in the southern states.

If you oppose the line of policy indicated by the foregoing charges which justly lie against the administration and believe it wise and safe for a free government, then by all means vote for Cleveland and Thurman; if not then vote for Harrison and Morton.

Last Excursion of the Season.

The Michigan Central will run a special train to Detroit, Wednesday, Oct. 31st, leaving Ypsilanti at 8 a. m., returning leave Detroit 6 p. m. Fare for round trip 75 cents. Tickets good on this train and date only.

WANTED!—A dozen good jack-o-lanterns for use these dark nights. Apply at once to the Committee on street lights.

Go to Comstock's to get your dress trimmed up in the latest style.

Bradley will sell you a 75 cent tea for 50 cents.

I have for rent a suit of six rooms for housekeeping; also, one store.

AUSTIN GEORGE.

Personal.

Rev. T. W. MacLean will receive his friends at Mrs. Houston VanCleave's, Thursday evening, Nov. 1.

Mrs. N. E. Tower is visiting her parents, Rev. and Mrs. A. Ebling.

L. A. Saunders, of the U. P. R. R. service at Omaha, is revisiting old friends in Ypsilanti.

Very complimentary reports have been received here by the friends of Miss Emma Fuller as to her management of the Caro public schools.

Mr. Thomas Mulvaney, of Bellevue, Eaton county, spent a day or two here last week visiting his son and daughter, William and Dixie Mulvaney.

Mrs. E. R. E. Conell is enjoying a visit from her mother.

Miss Helen Jenks, of St. Clair, is visiting Miss Abbie Pearce, of the Normal.

Hon. R. A. Jenks, of St. Clair, Mr. W. Brooks, of the Detroit Tribune, and other brethren of the Ann Arbor press, were among the guests at the Cleary Commencement.

Mr. A. A. Graves has weathered his typhoid fever and again appeared on the street.

Mrs. J. Watts, who has been visiting old friends in Ypsilanti and vicinity for several months, returned to her home at Lakesville, Penn., this week.

Our former townsman, Mr. Ed. C. Allen, now mayor and banker of Ottawa, Ill., is making his annual visit here.

Married, in this city, by Rev. J. Venning, Oct. 19, William O. Bryan of Toledo, Ohio, and Rosa B. Schofield of Ypsilanti.

James Haggard and Jennie Haggett, both of Ypsilanti, were married, Oct. 23, Mr. Venning officiating.

Mrs. J. Venning left Saturday for a two weeks visit with her daughter in Bay City.

Miss Ella McCay of Port Huron is spending a few days with Mrs. J. N. Wallace.

Miss Belle Chandler of Chelsea is spending this week with Misses Jessie and Susie Ainsworth.

Mrs. E. C. Bowling and son Bert, returned Sunday from a six weeks visit in New York.

Will Mosher, a former Ypsilanti boy, returned to his present home in Minneapolis Monday, after a two weeks visit here.

Miss Ella Sampson of Detroit came to Ypsilanti Saturday, to attend the Cleary reception.

E. W. Beach of Howell, Prof. Marshall of Marshall, and Fred Barret of Charlotte, old students at Cleary's, were here to take in the anniversary.

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A GREAT DAY.

Cleary's College Paints the Town in Vivid Hues, and Covers itself with Glory.

Fifth Anniversary of a Vigorous and Valuable Institution.

Last Tuesday, the 23d day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, was a day long to be remembered in Ypsilanti, and one upon which the city may well congratulate itself.

Meteorologically considered, it was as sour and mean a day as any one might wish to see, though we ought to be thankful, probably, that snow and sleet were not added to the damp and dark and chill and mud.

But the unquenchable enthusiasm of Professor Cleary, which triumphs over all difficulties and knows no discouragement, rose superior to the weather, and at half past 8 he had his faculty and students, including a goodly company of young ladies, together with many citizens, and led by the Ypsilanti Cornet Band, on the way to the depot.

On the arrival of the western train, his excellency the Hon. Cyrus G. Luce, Governor of Michigan, and the Ann Arbor Light Guard led by the Chequamegon Band of Ann Arbor, alighted. The Governor was met by Prof. Cleary and escorted between saluting lines of students and faculty to his carriage, the band playing a welcome. The procession then formed and marched to enlivening strains of music, up Cross, Huron and Congress streets to the Hawkins House.

Prof. Cleary and Mayor Bogardus rode in the carriage with the Governor, and other citizens in carriages followed, with the marching column on the sidewalk.

It was upon the program that the Governor should present the diplomas to the graduating class in the afternoon, and respond to a sentiment at the banquet in the evening; but through some misunderstanding an engagement had been made for him to address a meeting at Greenville that evening, to reach which place he must drive to Salem before noon; and his stay here could not therefore be more than an hour.

Prof. Cleary was equal to the emergency, and adapted himself to the situation. He arranged a levee in the Hawkins House parlors, where the Governor informally received the members of the school and many citizens, and then presented the diplomas to the class; and his excellency then departed, waited on by his hearty cheer.

At 10 o'clock the procession again formed, with the addition of the Ypsilanti Light Guard, and proceeded to the depot by way of Congress and River streets, the young ladies of the school marching as bravely and briskly as any. Upon the train from Detroit came Hon. Thos. W. Palmer, the senior Senator in Congress from this state, and Hon. Wm. Livingston of Detroit, late Collector of Customs at that port; and they were received and escorted as the Governor had been. With two bands and two companies of military, the school and citizens and guests, the procession marched up Cross to Washington, where a halt was made and three cheers for the High School and three for the Normal School were given. The guests were then conducted to the Hawkins House, for rest and dinner.

COMMENCEMENT.

The hour of 2 o'clock had been appointed for the graduation exercises at the Opera House to begin. Long before that time, there was not a vacant seat in the house, except those reserved for the school and their guests from abroad; and people continued to stream in until standing room in sight of the stage could not be had, either above or below. It was a surprising turn-out, in view of the weather, and a testimonial to the rapid growth in popular esteem which the school has made. Over the front of the stage, in floral letters, were the word, "Welcome," and the class motto, "Not upon but toward the heights."

After an overture by the orchestra, the Rev. J. L. Cheney, of the Baptist church, offered an earnest and feeling prayer, and Mayor Bogardus delivered an address of welcome in which he set forth in just words the value and success of the College, and the energy and skill of its president, Prof. P. R. Cleary.

"Memory's Refrain," a vocal quartet by Prof. F. H. Pease, was rendered by Misses Latson and Barnard and Messrs. M. J. Pease and Spaulding, when an admirable Salutary was delivered by Mr. Durand W. Springer, a graduate of the College and now an instructor in Albion College.

Prof. McClellan, of the College Faculty, read a carefully prepared and thoughtful paper upon the Mission of the Business College, followed by a selection by the orchestra.

Miss Violetta M. Riggs, who graduates with honors, delivered the Valedictory, and won great credit, for herself and for the school. The members of the graduating class, between thirty and forty young ladies and gentlemen, were then called to the stage, and their diplomas, which had been presented in a less public way by Mrs. D. Fraser, Congress St.

Comstock & Co. are selling plush for dresses at 75c., \$1 and \$1.25 per yard.

Bradley has the finest line of teas and coffees in the county.

Comstock & Co.'s is the cheapest place to buy dress goods.

Bradley is still selling 50c. tea for 25 cts. per lb.

Look at Comstock's line of furs.

Bradley has just received another shipment of New Japan Tea which he is going to almost give away.

closed with the benediction by the Rev. Dr. McCorkle, of the Presbyterian church.

It was the first public graduation occasion of the Cleary College, and it was a brilliant success. All of the addresses and papers, from beginning to end, reflected or expressed high honor and praise for the institution, and were calculated to impress more deeply upon the community, so well represented in the splendid audience, its value and importance.

At 5 o'clock, the march to the depot was repeated, and Hon. E. P. Allen, Representative in Congress from this district, and the Hon. S. W. Utchison of Detroit, were received and escorted in honor to the hotel.

THE BANQUET.

THE YPSILANTIAN.

YPSILANTI, MICH.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1888.

CHEVREULT, the French chemist, was 72 years old Friday.

The public debt was reduced about \$8,000,000 during August.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER will be banqueting by the Chicago bar association Sept. 24.

In Santiago, Chili, over one thousand children have died from measles within two months.

The autopsy on the late Mr. Crowley, the New York chimpanzee, showed that he died of consumption.

ONE hundred thousand people attended the grangers' picnic at Williams Grove, Pennsylvania, last week.

PARNELLITES have repudiated the Cork branch of the Irish National league because it is controlled by Fenians.

PREPARATIONS are being made for the celebration of the centennial of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh September 24.

It is said that "Pittsburgh Phil," the plunger, who won nearly \$1,000,000 on the race-tracks last year, has lost it all and is broken down mentally.

THE Manhattan Athletic club of New York will erect a club-house to cost \$400,000 at the corner of Forty-fifth street and Madison avenue.

THE remains of Bishop Harris of the Episcopal church, who died while visiting in England, have been brought back to Detroit for final interment.

Two sisters who lost their reason by excessive reading of anarchist literature have just been confined in the insane asylum at Baraboo, Wisconsin.

Mrs. BROMLEY of Middletown, New York, lived in her own house in good health for twelve years without going out or seeing anybody but her husband.

REPORTS from Khartoum state that the mahdi had sent three expeditions against the white men in the Bah-el-Gazel province, and all have been repulsed.

F. E. HUDDLE, of Bloomington, secretary of the Illinois grand lodge of Odd-Fellows, has been suspended from the order because he deserted his wife and children.

LAWYERS growing out of the sale of five calves worth \$45 ten years ago are still before the courts at Waterloo, Iowa, and the litigants have been bankrupted by costs.

ELIAS KOHN, a retired cigar manufacturer of New York, aged 62 years, cut his wife's throat and dismembered himself. They had quarreled about one of their children.

MAJOR RENO, who earned an unpleasant reputation in connection with the Custer massacre, has been arrested at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on complaint of his wife, for non-maintenance.

PROFESSOR G. W. POND, recently instructor in chemistry at Amherst college, who recently married, has been sued by Miss Whiting of Holliston, Massachusetts, for \$10,000 for breach of promise.

WHILE a wedding party was waiting for a squire to perform the ceremony at Alpharetta, Georgia, the groom excused himself and died. The bride proposed to the groomsmen on the spot and they were married within an hour.

MEMBERS of the Canadian ministry made speeches at Aymer, Quebec, relative to the proposed retaliation measure, expressing the belief that the United States would never enforce it, and if it was enforced that Canada could stand such action better than this country.

THE house passed the bill prohibiting Chinese immigration without objection or division. The bill went immediately to the senate and was discussed but not voted upon. The state department is still officially ignorant of the refusal of the Chinese government to sign the treaty.

THE king of the Belgians hates tobacco, never wears gloves, and goes bareheaded as much as possible. He is fond of bathing but does not swim. Geography and languages are his favorite studies, and he has traveled in almost every Asiatic country. He is a handsome man, slightly built but muscular, with blue eyes and a big brown beard touched with gray.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S justification, which he is preparing will probably not be issued to the public before October, or perhaps November. The book will be illustrated by various drawings, and one of the most notable things which will be given is a message written by Emperor Frederick upon a slip of paper which he handed to the English physician. A fac-simile of this message will appear in the book, as well as on the cover.

SAYS a Saratoga correspondent: "Again this season Richard Warwick, the hater of the Grand Union, is attracting great attention by reason of his marvelous memory. There are about 1,200 guests in the house, of whom 500 are men. When the races are over Warwick receives the hats and canes from most of these men, with great rapidity placing them on the racks as their owners go into dinner. Of course they do not come out in the morning, rushing manner they go in, but as they do come out each man is given his hat—correct every time. If he had a cane or a parasol he gets that, too, without a mistake. Many attempts have been made to puzzle Warwick, but in vain."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Latest Intelligence From All Parts of the World.

EAST.

Maggie Loyd and Maggie Galvin, domestics at Greensburg, Pa., agreed Sunday night to commit suicide the following night because neither of them could procure fashionable clothes. They secured 45 cents worth of laudanum and separated. Miss Loyd was found dead in bed Monday morning, having anticipated the compact by twenty-four hours; and now Miss Galvin is sorry, and has decided not to follow the example of her companion.

The sixth ball game of the series for the world's championship was played Monday, at Philadelphia, and resulted: New York, 12; St. Louis, 5.

John Gilmer Speed, formerly managing editor for the New World, has become editor of the American Magazine.

The National Convention, W. C. T. U., elected officers at New York, Monday, Miss Frances Willard being re-elected President. Caroline Buell was chosen Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge Recording Secretary.

At Mauch Chunk, Pa., Monday the corner's jury investigating the Lehigh Valley Railway accident at Mud Run, found the engineers, lookout men, and conductors of the section and the brakeman of the sixth section, who went back to flag the seventh, severely guilty of gross negligence. The jury investigating the accident on the same road at Towand, where eight persons were killed, found the flagman, the engineer of the Pennsylvania freight train, and the engineer of the Lehigh Valley construction train guilty of gross negligence.

Judge Brown of the supreme court of Baltimore has retired from the bench after a long and remarkable career.

Gladstone's voice will soon be sent to America in a wax phonograph.

The family of William Means, president of the late Metropolitan bank of Cincinnati, will settle the indebtedness of that institution.

The fourth ball game of the series for the world's championship, played at Brooklyn Friday, resulted: New York, 6; St. Louis, 3.

The Schutzen Platz at Fairmount, near Cincinnati, which began its career forty years ago as a Baptist Theological Seminary, was used during the war by the government, and since by a company of sharpshooters, was burned Friday at a loss of \$20,000, fully insured.

Friday morning Alexander McClure, paymaster of James McFadden, who with a force of 400 men, is building a branch of the Lehigh Valley Road, left Pittston, Pa., with \$30,000 to pay the hands. He was accompanied by a young Irishman. While going through a low strip of woods they were shot from ambush and killed, and the money stolen. Three Hungarians are suspected.

Sir John Macdonald said at a banquet in Ottawa, Thursday night, that there was no danger of war between Canada and the United States.

William Connell, a Scranton, Pa., business man, has been appointed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to make all arrangements toward an amicable settlement with relatives or representatives of those killed or injured in the Mud Run disaster.

The friends of Dr. Walter A. Dun, a young Cincinnati physician recently deceased, in lieu of erecting a monument to his memory, raised a fund of \$3,000 to endow a bed in the Children's Hospital on Mount Auburn, and the free bed was dedicated to his memory Thursday.

The third annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew opened at New York Thursday with 200 delegates present, and elected Edmund Billings, of Boston, President. W. N. Sturgis, of Chicago, was chosen Assistant Secretary.

Canadian politicians are discussing an article, advocating the granting to American fishermen of the shipping in boat privilege, which appeared Wednesday in a government organ, the Free Press, of London, Ontario. It is alleged that the writer merely expressed his individual views, and in no way indicated the policy of the Ministry.

Through some mistake in giving orders or mistake in interpreting them passenger trains 14 and 9 on the Cambridge Valley Railroad collided on a sharp curve near Shippensburg, Pa., Thursday morning. The express cars telescoped the baggage cars, and baggage master Charles Bitner, of Harrisburg, was fatally crushed, dying soon after he was out of the wreck. Conductors Linn and Bowman were seriously injured and many of the passengers were hurt.

The Rev. James S. Greene pleaded guilty to bigamy before Judge Jamieson at Chicago, Thursday, and was remanded for sentence. The prisoner seems to be weak minded.

A part of the West Point tunnel fell in Tuesday night as a West Shore train was passing underneath, smashing the baggage and express cars to splinters. No person was hurt, but the passengers groped their way out, and the train was carried by boat to Cornwall. It will take a week to repair the damage.

It is stated that a New England genius has discovered a cheap method of dissolving zinc and producing a solution which, if applied to certain woods, makes them absolutely fire-proof. It is said that the invention will revolutionize fire insurance.

Julia Holly, a sister of Mary of St. Catherine's Hospital at Williamsburg, N. Y., is reported to have quitted that institution with the determination of marrying Antoine Betz, a young German, who formerly drove one of the ambulances of the hospital.

The Commandery-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion of the United States, at its fourth annual meeting at Philadelphia, Pa., Wednesday elected ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes Commander-in-Chief; Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

The purchased Thompson, of the Detroit, for \$50,000, and Boston has secured Brouthers and Richardson for \$20,000.

At Philadelphia, Pa., Wednesday, the General Executive Board of Knights of Labor acted on Thomas B. Barry's resignation by rejecting it, and expelling him.

Johnny Gutelius, aged 13, of Millersburg, Pa., whipped and sent to bed by his mother, beat her goodby and told her she would not whip him any more. A moment later he shot himself in the hand, but aimed too high for the wound to be fatal, the ball just grazing his forehead.

Alfred H. Gilliam, the artist, who cut his throat at Brooklyn Tuesday night, died next morning.

It is stated that Mr. Barry, late lecturer of the Knights of Labor, has sent a circular to knights at Toronto, Ont., to the effect that he and others are about to start a new labor society.

Alfred Gilliam, brother of the well-known artist, Bernard Gilliam, of Judge, cut his throat at Brooklyn Tuesday night. There are slight chances for recovery.

At Tammany siding, near Lost Creek, Pa. on the Lehigh Valley road, Tuesday morning, a Pennsylvania freight train dashed among a number of Hungarians who were unloading ties. A brakeman on the Pennsylvania train and five of the Hungarians were instantly killed, and twenty-six others were wounded, many of whom cannot recover. It was three hours before physicians could be procured to help the injured men.

A decision was rendered at Pittsburgh, Pa., Tuesday by Judge White, restraining natural gas companies from increasing rates, or shutting off the supply, pending a decision

by the State Supreme Court. On the ground of increased cost of production, the companies had advanced their charges.

The first game of the present series for the world's baseball championship was played at New York, Tuesday, resulting: New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. Keefe and King were the pitchers.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Of a wagon load of seven people, who were struck by a locomotive at a crossing near Hooper, Neb., Sunday night, Henry Shaffer, David Minnik, and Percival Shaffer were instantly killed, and Thomas Roe and Mr. Lenig were fatally hurt.

In a four-inning ball game at Minneapolis Monday, the All-American defeated the Chicago, 6 to 3. The Chicago and St. Paul teams played a six-inning game at the latter city, Chicago winning, 1 to 0.

Near Astoria, Neb., at midnight Sunday, the second section of a Burlington and Missouri freight train ran into the first, which had stopped for water, killing two stockmen who were in the way, and the fireman of the second engine was badly hurt.

The United States Supreme Court rendered a decision Monday affirming the constitutionality of the Iowa prohibition law, declaring that the interdiction against the manufacture of intoxicants for export is valid. The court also affirms the right of a State to prescribe tests for color-blindness among employees of railroads.

John O'Brien, a tramp, who had just been received at the Wisconsin Insane Hospital, attacked the head attendant, John Castle, Saturday, but was secured by other attendants before doing any injury. He died shortly after, when it was discovered that during the struggle, in which he had been thrown against a wall, several ribs had been broken and his driver of a lung.

Christ Meyer, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who had been separated from his wife for several months, and had been drinking heavily since, committed suicide Monday.

Elias Hallowell, a wealthy quaker farmer, living near Marion, Ind., committed suicide recently while insane.

George Milner, a prominent farmer near Columbus, Ind., died recently from injuries received in a fall down stairs.

A rich vein of zinc ore has been found at Glens, Ill.

Miss Elvide De Play, a 14-year-old St. Paul girl has announced her intention of marrying John Stuart, a burly negro.

The unveiling of the Grant statue in Lucas Market Square, St. Louis, Saturday, was witnessed by an immense throng.

The State Association of the Michigan Young Women's Christian Association is holding its annual convention at Lansing.

Jonathan Grimes and a man named Johnson, both well known citizens of Minneapolis, were recently crushed out of \$8,000 by bunco men.

Dr. John Scott, a well-known dentist of Pillsbury, died on a train Friday morning, while en route home from Chicago. He was so confident that the end was approaching that he had written a letter to his wife, and had given directions for the disposal of his body.

A writ of mandamus has been issued at St. Paul in the case against Charles Shawndrew, Insurance Commissioner of Minnesota, to compel him to record the certificate of the National Mutual Indemnity Association, whose object is to provide medical and surgical attendance for members in case of sickness. The Commissioner claims that such organizations are radically defective.

A mob of 500 men went to the jail at Fargo, D. T., at midnight Thursday, prepared to batter down the walls, if necessary, to get Brown, the slayer of Policeman Poul, and who had been removed to another place by the Sheriff, and the mob, after a committee had searched the jail, dispersed.

The Iowa State Suffrage Association met in annual convention at Ames Friday.

At Adrian, Mich., Friday, Minnie Dumas, Clara Rice, and Maude Badgley, inmates of the State Industrial Home, were sentenced to four years each in the Michigan House of Correction for setting fire to Crosswell Cottage, where they were lodged. Two others are still to be sentenced.

Dr. O. W. Wright, who served as health officer of Milwaukee, Wis., four years and in a similar capacity in Detroit, Mich., five years, died in Harper Hospital at the latter city Friday of typhoid fever.

Two miners, Charles and William Veller, while digging their way through the snow from La Junta basin to Telluride, Col., Thursday, were caught in a snow slide, carried 1,500 feet down the mountain, and buried under twenty feet of snow and rocks. William dug himself out, but Charles was found crushed to a shapeless mass under several hundred tons of snow and rock.

At Chicago, Ill., Friday, the grand jury returned an indictment against Mrs. P. Bertha Diggle for murder in the first degree, charging her with poisoning her husband with morphine May 24th, during the engagement at Clarion of the Ford Dramatic Company, of which she was leading lady. Diggle, who lived at 207 E. Adams, was taken to the hospital and her husband was removed to the hospital and her husband was removed to the hospital and her husband was removed to the hospital.

The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in session at Richmond, Va., have approved Chief Arthur's action in the C. B. and O. strike.

Edward Meier, a prominent farmer living near Marion, Ind., has been insane on the subject of religion, and a day or two since announced that the Lord had commanded him to sacrifice one of his children and that he would do so as soon as he found out which one would be most acceptable. He was playing in jail Friday and will be sent to an asylum.

An anarchistic organization, known as the Industrial Liberator or National Order of Videttes, is alleged exist at Winfield, Kan., a recent exposure by a local paper coupling the names of several prominent citizens with the order. Thursday J. M. Upham, an express agent at Coffeyville, Kan., received a package addressed to a Winfield man and labeled "Glass-handle with care," which he took home for safe-keeping. During the night it exploded blowing out one side of the house, and Mrs. Upham and her daughter were badly injured. The former is feared fatally.

William Rake sentenced from Elkhart Ind., to two years imprisonment for bigamy, is dying of consumption and was pardoned by Governor Gray Thursday.

Marmaduke Shannon, at one time a leading Whig journalist of Mississippi, died Wednesday at Vicksburg, aged 84.

Governor Oglesby Thursday honored a requisition from Michigan for the arrest of John Carkeek, the Cornish wrestler now in jail at Chicago. He is wanted in Lafayette County for forgery.

William Ebert opened fire at East St. Louis, Ill., Thursday on officers who saw him taking brasses from railroad cars. The fire was returned and he was fatally shot.

Dick Oglesby, of Chicago, a comedian, formerly proprietor of Oglesby's Troubadours, was accidentally killed Wednesday at Marionville, Mo., where his company was playing. He was 30 years old, and leaves a wife and two children in Chicago. He was a cousin of Governor Oglesby.

Early Thursday morning, near Yellow Creek Station, Ill., freight train 97 extra, on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Road, crashed into the caboose of 197 regular, which had stopped for water. The regular was carrying a load of lumber, and the freight train, riding in the caboose, Edwin Hickley, of Fairbanks, Minn.; James Orr, of Larimore, Minn., were killed. E. R. Smith, of Stockton, had an ankle crushed, and Grant Martin, of St. Charles, was bruised and injured internally.

Iowa Grand Lodge, L. O. O. F., at Sioux City, Thursday, chose Clarion for the next

place of meeting, and elected William Musson, of Des Moines, Grand Master.

The third game of base ball for the world's championship resulted: New York, 4; St. Louis, 2.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois, Knights of Pythias, in session at Galesburg, elected John W. Patterson, of Springfield, Grand Chancellor; Henry P. Caldwell, of Chicago, was chosen Grand Keeper of the Records and Seal; John Gabriel, of Chicago, Grand Master of the Exchequer, and Charles Burgoyne, of Chicago, Grand Outer Guard. The Grand Lodge degrees were conferred on sixty-four knights, and charters were issued to fourteen new lodges. The Grand Lodge will meet in Chicago next year.

The case against D. C. Moak & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., charged with stealing 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of wheat from an elevator there, was called in court Wednesday. Their book-keeper, W. G. Harley, and Charles Musson, foreman of the elevator, are named as accessories.

After a bitter fight over the proposition to erect a graded school-house in the Forbes District, near Topeka, Kan., it was voted by a majority of one to issue bonds, and a \$1,400 building was put up close to the old one. Tuesday night some one poured coal oil on the new building and set it on fire and both were burned.

Albert M. Fields, who shot Miss Florence Kilpatrick July 22, because she refused to ride to Decatur, Ill., with him in his dog cart, was sentenced at that place Wednesday to fourteen years in Joliet prison, in spite of the plea of insanity set up by his counsel.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., Wednesday night, while the procession for the Thurman parade was being formed, a rocket fell on a wagon-load of fireworks, which exploded. The driver, Lorenzo Bonse, was fatally burned, dying in a short time, and Robert L. Smith, manager of the Academy of Music, was badly burned and may lose his eyesight. While trying to drive a street car through a crowd L. D. McNutt, superintendent of the line, was attacked and badly beaten.

At Mahomet, Ill., Tuesday, Charles Rowe, aged 17 years, shot his father, James Rowe, probably with fatal effect, because the latter had accused him of stealing cigars from the show case, and in the quarrel that followed threw scale weights at him.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Charles B. Wilson (colored) has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Louisiana District, Mr. Pinchback declining to run.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

In the United States Supreme Court, Monday, Chief Justice Fuller rendered his first decision, maintaining that the State of Pennsylvania has no right to collect a tax upon Western Union telegraphic messages when not confined wholly to the State.

Both houses of Congress yesterday agreed to adjourn on Saturday till December.

The Street Railway Association of Washington, D. C., elected George B. Harper, of Cincinnati, President; Charles B. Holmes, of Chicago, was elected a member of the executive committee. The next meeting will be held at Minneapolis, Minn.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A preliminary agreement between the French syndicate controlling the copper market and the Rio Tinto Copper Company has been signed.

The expulsion of Lieut. Condell of the French army from Stuttgart, where he had come to study German, has created much excitement in Paris.

In a collision between the Russian steamer Archangel and the Glasgow steamer Neptune near Christiania Bay recently the captain and seventeen of the crew of the Archangel were drowned.

MARRIED ON SATURDAY.

Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, the authoress, wedded to the Rev. Herbert B. Ward.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps to the Rev. Herbert B. Ward, of the New York Independent, a summer resident of Gloucester, Mass., a well-known and enthusiastic yachtsman, was celebrated very quietly Saturday afternoon at Miss Phelps' home, 207 E. Adams, by Rev. Charles B. Holmes, of Chicago, who officiated. The bride was escorted by Professor Phelps, of Andover, her brother. The knowledge that this event was to take place had been carefully withheld and will create a surprise to the public generally. Miss Phelps has been for many seasons a resident at East Gloucester here. Mr. Ward is a comparatively a young man, not over 35. Miss Phelps is somewhat older.

DISGRACE LEADS TO DEATH.

Louise Scharf hangs herself because her stealings were discovered.

Louise Scharf Sunday morning at 4 o'clock committed suicide by hanging at the house in which she lived, No. 7 Lane street, Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, O. In July last, while a nurse at the Cincinnati Hospital, she was entrusted by a patient with between \$100 and \$200 to purchase bonds and failed to do so and kept the money. Saturday she was arrested on a charge of larceny preferred by the patient, and a search of her home revealing a quantity of linen belonging to the hospital, a second charge of larceny was preferred by the hospital authorities.

SENTRIES BEATEN BY SOLDIERS.

Two deserters escape from barracks by a double murder.

Two soldiers at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, under arrest for desertion, escaped Sunday night, after making a deadly assault on sentries Welch and Kennedy. The deserters were Thomas Lynch and a recruit named McCurdy. Sentries were killed by the use of a double-barreled shotgun. The recruit, while McCurdy beat Welch into insensibility with the butt of a revolver he had taken away from the sentry. The men will die.

THE MARKETS.

| CHICAGO. | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| BEEVES-Extra..... | 86.30 |
| Choice to Fancy..... | 5.50 |
| Good Shipping Steers..... | 5.00 |
| Poor to Medium Steers..... | 4.10 |
| Fancy Cows and Heifers..... | 3.50 |
| Fair Cows..... | 1.30 |
| MILK COWS-per head..... | 1.50 |
| EGGS-Choice to Fancy..... | 5.50 |
| SHEEP-Native..... | 2.55 |
| WHEAT-No. 2, Spring..... | 1.08 1/2 |
| Low Grain..... | .43 1/2 |
| OATS-No. 3..... | .37 1/2 |
| POTATOES-Common..... | .38 |
| POLTRY-Chickens, live, per B..... | .05 |
| Ducks..... | .07 1/2 |
| Geese..... | .08 1/2 |
| Butter-Choice Creamery..... | .34 |
| Fine Dairy..... | .19 |
| Low Grain..... | .16 |
| CHEESE-Full Cream..... | .10 1/2 |
| Old Grains..... | .08 |
| EGGS-Fresh, per Doz..... | .18 |
| ST. LOUIS. | |
| BEEVES-Choice Natives..... | 5.00 |
| Hees-Choice..... | 3.75 |
| Low Grain..... | 3.30 |
| WHEAT-No. 2, Red..... | 1.06 1/2 |
| Low Grain..... | .43 1/2 |
| COIN-No. 3..... | .37 1/2 |
| MILWAUKEE. | |
| WHEAT-No. 2, Red..... | 1.03 1/2 |
| Low Grain..... | .43 |
| COIN..... | .39 |
| TOLEDO. | |
| WHEAT-No. 2, Red..... | 1.09 1/2 |
| Low Grain..... | .45 |
| OATS..... | .35 |
| DETROIT. | |
| WHEAT-No. 2, Red..... | 1.09 1/2 |
| Low Grain..... | .45 1/2 |
| OATS..... | .35 |
| KANSAS CITY. | |
| WHEES-Grain and Corn Fed..... | 4.75 |
| STEERS-Grass Range..... | 1.80 |
| Low Grain..... | .43 1/2 |
| WHEAT-No. 2, Soft..... | 1.06 1/2 |
| Low Grain..... | .43 1/2 |
| COIN-No. 3..... | .37 1/2 |
| COIN-No. 4..... | .32 1/2 |

THE STORY OF GRUMBLE TONE.

There was a boy named Grumble Tone, who ran away to sea. "I'm sick of things on land," he said, "as sick as I can be. A life upon the bounding wave will suit a lad like me!"

The seething ocean billows failed to stimulate his mirth. For he did not like the vessel, or the dizzy, rolling berth. And he thought the sea was almost as unpleasant as the earth.

He wandered into foreign lands, he saw each wondrous sight. But nothing that he heard or saw seemed just exactly right. And so he journeyed on and on, still seeking for delight.

He talked with kings and ladies fair, he dined in courts, they say. But always found the people dull, and longed to get away. To search for that mysterious land where he should like to stay.

He wandered over all the world, his hair grew white as snow. He reached that final bourne he sought. The reason would you know?

The reason was that, north or south, wherever his steps were bent, On land or sea, in court or hall, he found but discontent. For he took his disposition with him every-where he went.

—Edna Wheeler Wentworth.

Selfish John Clark.

The meeting was a good one, in spite of the intense heat, and there was more singing done by the mosquitoes than the human species.

John Clark sat by an open window, where what breeze there was came in and kept him comparatively comfortable; and then he had on a clean linen suit which his wife had washed and ironed that day, notwithstanding the mercury mounted high in the nineties, and its freshness was an additional comfort.

His first drop of hay, much larger than usual, had that day been put in his spacious barn without damage by so much as a drop of rain. He was well, strong, prosperous, and therefore happy.

The ride home was charming, and as the new horse took them through Cairnley Woods with sure, fleet feet he felt that life was bright, and as he thought of Brother White's remarks about weary burdens and feet tired with the march of life, he concluded that the aforesaid brother was not in the enjoyment of religion.

John's wife sat back in the carriage resting her tired body and turning over in her mind the remarks her John had made at the meeting. "Bear ye one with another's burdens," had been the subject of the evening's talk, and John's speech had been listened to with evident relish.

"Your husband has the root of the matter in him said the pastor, as she passed out. 'I hope we shall all take heed to his well-timed words.'"

"I think of hiring Tom Birch as a sort of spare hand or call-boy generally. I find this hot weather makes the starch out of me," John said, as the horse trotted through the cool pine grove, amid flickers of moonlight.

"Will you board him?" asked Mary Clark, in a constrained voice; with the memory of her husband's exhortation still in her mind.

"Of course. I want him evenings to take the horse when we come home from meetings, or if I have a friend out. It is rather hard to have to go right to work directly one gets home."

"You are going to hire him to help bear some of your burdens," said Mary, in the same hard voice.

"Just so, wife; it stands me in hand to practice, if I preach; don't you say so?"

"I do; I am glad you are going to help help," as you say, it is hard to go to work the minute you get home. I have been foolish enough to have this ride spoiled by thinking of bread to mix, two baskets of clothes to fold before I sleep for the ironing to-morrow, and dinner for four hungry men, and baby to care for."

"Don't crowd to-morrow's burdens into this present ride. And it seems to me that it would be better to get all the housework done before meeting-time."

"If I could; but that is impossible; milk to strain, dishes to wash, Benny and baby to put to bed—all these duties come together; and then I am tired enough to go to bed myself."

"Take it easy, Mary; keep cool; avoid all the hot work you can."

"I wish I could have a girl, John." "Mother used to say girls were more hindrance than help. I guess you would find them so; and then they waste and break more than their wages. I don't see how I can afford a girl. Do what you can and leave some things undone that's the way to work it."

John sat back with a satisfied air, and Mary thought of her husband's glowing words in the prayer meeting.

"I will do what I can," said Mary in a weary voice. "What I am obliged to do is beyond my strength. The three meals come near together, washing and mending must be done, and must not be neglected, and of course I must keep the clothes well mended."

"One thing at a time is the way to think of your duties." Pick up all the comfort you can as you go along. I have made up my mind to do so in the future."

"So I see, you are thinking of having extra help?"

"Yes, I feel I must take care of my health for your sake and the children."

"Certainly!" Mary answered in a sarcastic tone; "how thoughtful you are for us."

John made no further comment, but inwardly wished that prayer meetings did Mary the good they had once done, and wondered why his wife had so changed.

"I am going with Squire Town to see a new reaper; he says he hardly wants to buy without my opinion." This was the next day.

John left his wife ironing, with the half sick baby sitting at the table, in the company of an army of flies, and in spite of the hot weather, enjoyed his ride along the pleasant, shaded road, well-pleased to be seen in company with such a big man of the town. At supper time, he came home with the new reaper behind the wagon.

"By taking two, we made a handsome saving, and as I intended to buy one, I thought I might as well take it now," he remarked. "It will save time and strength, and pay for itself in a year."

Mary made no comment, but set her teeth tightly together when she remembered that she had asked in vain

for something to make her work easier.

A sewing-machine had been pronounced "hurtful; better have fewer changes of clothing than run a machine." John had decided when the subject was discussed; "a clothes-wringer would be constantly getting out of order. To bring the water into the house would be just to spoil the water. Mother would never have a pump in her day."

"My mother used to say all men are selfish; and I begin to think she was right," Mary muttered, as she went to the kitchen for the plate of hot biscuits John was so fond of for his tea.

Her husband's appetite was good; but from fatigue and overheating, herself Mary could not eat. His ride and the society of the genial squire had acted like a tonic; but there is no tonic in the air of a hot kitchen.

"A communion place here," she said; and she sighed, as she cleared away the tea-dishes, while John tilted back in his arm-chair on the cool, drafty porch and talking over things with neighbor Jones.

"Why don't you put Widder Patch's cranberry medder?" asked Mr. Jones. "It is going dirt cheap, and you can afford it." The sum was named, figures that astonished Mary, and she was more surprised when she heard her husband say:

"I have half a mind to buy it. I've had an old bird paid in, and to tell the truth, affairs in the money market are so squally I don't know just where to salt it down."

No tears came to Mary's tired eyes, but her heart went out in one mighty sob as she stood, dish-pan in hand, before the disordered table, and thought how cheaply she had sold herself, really for her board and two dollars a week, to a man who was promised to love and cherish her until death. The beautiful piano she had brought to the farm was never opened, but looked like a gloomy casket where-in was buried all the poetry of her life. The "closed parlor" had long since assumed the grime and mustiness of country best parlors; of which in her girlhood days she had made so much. John was rich man; and in spite of his marriage vows and his glowing prayer-meeting talk, was allowing burdens grievous to be borne, to press on her shoulders in order to "salt down" his dollars.

Had she not a duty to perform? Ought she to allow him to preach and never to practice? Had she not rights to be respected which were not by her husband? John was rich man; and in spite of his marriage vows and his glowing prayer-meeting talk, was allowing burdens grievous to be borne, to press on her shoulders in order to "salt down" his dollars.

"Widder Patch has had a tough time on it," said neighbor Jones, "and she's going out west to Tom, if she can sell the medder, and Jane is going out to work; she tried sewing but it didn't agree with her. Dr. Stone says common housework as the healthiest business."

"Is healthy business," chimed in John, "now my wife's a hundred times better than when I married her. Why, she never did a washing in her life until she came to the farm. I think washing and general housework is much better than piano-playing."

"So I say to the girls who pester me to buy an organ; better play on the washboard, enough sight, was the elegant response."

"Are you going to buy that cranberry medder, John?" Mary asked, as she saw her husband making preparations to go from home.

"Yes—why?"

"Can you afford it?"

"We shall have to figure a little closer in order to do it, but its going cheap."

"You will have to give up Tom Birch won't you and do the chores yourself?"

"I have thought of it; but Tom is poor, and to give him a home is a deed of charity. No, we will save some other way."

"How much do you pay Tom?"

"Three dollars and his board. And, by the way he says you didn't wash his clothes. Washing and mending was in the bargain."

I think Tom will have to go, for I have hired Jane Patch. She will be here to-night. Two dollars a week, and to give her board to practice. "Bear ye one another's burdens," as I will give you a chance. I will sit on the cool piazza after tea with a neighbor, while you do the chores. I think the time has come for some of my burdens to be lifted. By exchanging Tom for Jane you will have one dollar a week for the cranberry medder. You say strong active Tom is in need of a home; he can make one for himself anywhere. It is a deed of charity to give Jane a home, and an act of mercy to give you a wife a little rest."

Before John could recover from his astonishment, Mary walked out of his sight, and taking the children, went to the shut-up parlor. Throwing open the window to let in the soft summer air, with baby in her lap, she sat down to the piano and began to play a "Song without Words," a piece John had loved to hear when he used to visit her in her home where she was a petted girl. This song crept out through the open window and around to John as he sat on the porch, and memory compelled him to get up and go to the piano. He went to the piano, and began to play a "Song without Words," a piece John had loved to hear when he used to visit her in her home where she was a petted girl. This song crept out through the open window and around to John as he sat on the porch, and memory compelled him to get up and go to the piano. He went to the piano, and began to play a "Song without Words," a piece John had loved to hear when he used to visit her in her home where she was a petted girl. 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THE YPSILANTIAN.

YPSILANT, MICH.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1888.

Cattle are so cheap in Nevada that the present season will prove a very unprofitable one for stockraisers. Beef is selling at 5 to 5 1/2 cents a pound, with few buyers.

A correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury says that he heard some cornet playing from a photograph which had been repeated more than a thousand times, and all the notes were as clear and distinct as ever.

Paris Industrie, without question the most elegant illustrated paper in the world, is to be published in an English edition, and the International News Company, of New York, has the exclusive agency for the United States.

An absent-minded Albany clergyman having forgotten his appointment to attend a funeral, a neighboring cooper, who is gifted with the power of prayer, was called in and performed the function of the minister.

The Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools now numbers 1,220 establishments, scattered throughout the world. There are 11,712 brothers, and 1,070 schools, with 307,387 pupils, besides many colleges and boarding schools.

The doors of St. Paul's Cathedral are kept open during the week in account of the mischief and incumbrance which would take place if they were opened. It is said that even with a restricted right of entrance the cathedral is constantly polluted.

The Country Court House at Pittsburg, Pa., cost nearly \$3,000,000. The tower rises to a height of 420 feet. It has a bridge over which the prisoners pass between the court-rooms and the jail, which is modeled after the famous "Bridge of Sighs" in Venice.

The oldest woman's club in the United States is the Woman's Physiological Institute of Boston. Forty-one years ago it was organized with the purpose of promoting the more perfect health of woman. There is one surviving charter member, a Mrs. Hobbs, and she is eighty years old.

An old writer says: "A long chin declares a man to be peaceable, yet a babbling. They that have little chins are much to be avoided and taken heed of, for they are full of impiety and wickedness, and are spies like unto serpents. If the end of the chin be round, it is the sign of nice manners; but the chin of a real man is square."

It is said of Samuel J. Randall that there is hardly another man in public life who is so poor. The plain brick house in Washington is owned by Mrs. Randall. The Randall estate does own a large tract of Southern iron and coal lands which he hopes some day will be worth something to his children. The lands are not developed. When they are they may be worth millions.

Miss Lois M. Royce, the little school-teaching heroine of the Western blizzards, has received the pair of artificial teeth to provide which teachers and others in Boston contributed the means, and they have already proved wonderfully efficient. She writes: "They fit so far admirably, and I walk very well with them. I walked to the carriage this afternoon just by taking hold of my father's arm."

German journalism has just entered on its third century. In 1688 Christian Thomasius who thought that the exclusive use of Latin was an impediment to learning, and who wanted to see Germany free from the influence of scholastic pedantry, established at Leipzig a monthly periodical in the German language, in which he showed great skill in dealing with the questions which interested him. Thomasius' monthly lived two years, and was the first journal or periodical printed in the German language.

Philadelphia has a new religious sect whose title is fearfully and wonderfully constructed. It is "The Ecclesia of Israel; the Cypis or Worshipping Congregation of Our Father's Kingdom on Earth." They have received the opening sentences of the Lord's Prayer so that they read: "Our father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy hand of power our souls fear; thine ear of love our prayers do hear; thy voice of light illumines our feet; thy house our steps we bend; eternity with thee to spend; thy kingdom has come; now let thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

John A. Robinson, of Norwich, Conn. had a horror of being buried alive, and so he left directions as to the manner of his burial after he should have seemed to have died. His body was to be kept three days before being placed in the vault so close that a person could readily get out. A hammer was to be placed near his right hand, and a lamp was to burn in the sepulcher for three days and three nights. Mr. Robinson apparently died not long ago and these directions were faithfully carried out; and as he has not been heard from since he is believed to be undoubtedly dead.

A correspondent writing from the Indian Territory, says that the widow of General Sheridan has Cherokee blood in her veins. According to this writer her father, General Rucker, then Lieutenant Rucker, while stationed at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, married a Miss Coody, whose mother was a daughter of a sister of the Cherokee chief, John Ross, who ruled over the nation for a period of forty-years. The establishment of this Cherokee right by blood, which is required of all Cherokees who have served their connection with the nation beyond a year, would entitle Mrs. Sheridan to one-eighth of the land, and a share in 14,000,000 acres of land, and a like share in \$3,000,000 of funds held in trust by the United States, on which an annual interest of \$140,000 is paid to the Cherokees.

A farmer near Orlando, Fla., saw in the sand the trail of what he thought was a very big snake. He followed it, and after ten minutes' trailing, came upon the largest serpent he had ever seen. It was engaged in swallowing a rabbit, and the farmer waited and watched the operation. After the rabbit had disappeared he walked forward to get a good shot at the monster, which, according to his story, at once reared up its head as high as a good sized man and began racing back and forth before him, drawing nearer each time, hissing and darting out its tongue. The farmer shot and broke the snake's back, and another shot killed it. It was a "coach-whip" snake, of the box snake family, and measured sixteen feet and two inches in length and was four inches wide across the head.

THE HOME.

In Sixty Seconds—Professional Beggars—Mistaken Identity—Curiosities, etc.

A Fallen Sycamore.

The hyacinth's pure purple bells
Had rung the chimes that herald May,
The dogwood's snow in wooded dells
Laid low the flowers of the tender green,
And willows hung their verdant screen
Above the brook that sang and sang,
Till with its rhythmic roundelay
The wide air rang.

I strayed along the tangle stream
Where I had roamed glad years ago,
And caught a glimpse of daffodils
Within a pool's clear depths, that made
A mirror for overhanging shade:
Across the path beside the shore
There lay a cypress overthrown,
A Sycamore.

No hoary bole that toppled down,
Or taken by age, but one whose boughs
Seemed lifted by a leafy crown
Long Summers wet, had not dark fate
Ever stop to think what may happen in
A minute? No. Well, while you are
pondering a minute for yourself and one for
me, before you get ready to sit down to
the business we have in hand, I will
amuse you by telling some things that
will happen meantime.

In a minute we shall be whirled
around on the outside of the earth by its
diurnal motion a distance of thirteen
miles. At the same time we shall have
gone along with the earth, in its grand
journey around the sun, 1,080 miles.
Pretty quick traveling, you say? Why
that is slow compared with the rate of
travel of the light which reaches us just
now reflected from that mirror made
you wink. A minute ago that ray was
11,160,000 miles away.

In a minute, over all the world, about
eighty new-born infants have each reached
a wall of protest at the fates for thrusting
existence upon them, while as many
more human beings weary with the
struggle of life, have opened their lips
to utter their last sigh.

In a minute the lowest sound your
ear can catch has been made by 990 vibrations,
while the highest note reached
you after making 2,238,000 vibrations.

In a minute an express train goes a
mile and a Cleveland street car 82 rods,
the fastest trotting horse 147 9-13 rods,
and an average pedestrian of the genus
homo has got over 16 rods.

In each minute in the United States,
night and day, all the year round, twenty-four barrels of the Christiana die, go down
13,096 throats, and 4,880 bushels of grain
have come to bin.

If there were a box kept at the city
hall in the City of Cleveland into which
every minute a sum sufficient to pay
the interest on the city debt had to be
dropped, the sum so dropped each minute
of the whole year would be eighty-
seven cents.

How about National finances? Well,
sir, in the same way, each minute, night
and day, by the official reports for the
year 1886, the United States collected
\$680 a minute, \$401, \$178, more or less
necessary. The interest on the public
debt was just \$96 a minute, or just ex-
actly equal to the amount of silver
mined in that time.

Now in the residue of figures I give
you will remember that they represent
so much for every minute in the year.
All the preceding figures should be so
considered. And remember, also, that
well the time, hereafter, talking are
about facts connected with the whole
United States.

The telephone is used 595 times, the
telegram 136 times. Of tobacco 925
pounds are raised, and part of it has
been used in making 6,673 cigars and
some more of it has gone up in the
smoke of 2,292 cigars.

But I am afraid that you will forget
that we are talking about a minute,
sixty seconds of time. No? Well, then,
every minute 600 pounds of wool grow
in this country, and we have a dis-
tinctly one-ton of anthracite coal and 200
tons of bituminous coal, while of pig-
iron we turn out twelve tons and of
steel rails three tons.

In this minute you have kept me wait-
ing fifteen kegs of nails have been made,
twelve cases of cotton should have come
from the fields and thirty-six bushels of
grain gone into 149 gallons of spirits,
while \$66 in gold should have been dug
out of the earth. In the same time the
United States Mint turned out gold and
silver coin to the value of \$121, and
forty acres of the public domain have
been sold or given away.—Cleveland Press.

Cases of Mistaken Identity.
A friend of the Listener's tells him
this morning that he fancies the hero of
the story related yesterday of a lady's
mistaken salutation of a stranger man
on the street as her husband. His story,
however, is a little different from that told
yesterday. He was walking along
School street when a lady took him sud-
denly by the arm and exclaimed: "Did
you ever see such a looking thing in
your life?" He looked up, surprised,
and at the same moment made an effort
to escape from the lady's firm grasp.

"Why, what is the matter with you?"
she said; and then she looked very hard
at him, and suddenly dropped his arm
and turned very red, looking around in
complete confusion; and from the haste
with which she joined another gentle-
man behind him, the Listener's friend
was convinced that, having become
separated from her escort on the cross-
ing, she had mistakenly fixed upon some
one who resembled him physically, to-
wit, himself. As everybody knows, this
is not an infrequent mistake, though it
is generally discovered before it has
gone so far as this abrupt lady carried it.

The hero of this incident, by the way,
relates an odd mistake of his own, of the
same kind. Walking along Tremont
street one day, he saw, as he supposed,
his sister and his cousin looking in at
the window of a picture store, with their
heads very close together. Stepping up
behind them, he playfully put a hand on
each of their heads and gently knocked
them together. The two ladies sprang
away in astonishment and in very vigor-
ous resistance. As they turned around
he saw that they were total strangers.
His confusion was so great that he could
not say a word; but it must have told
the story just the same, for the comical-
ity of the situation at once dawned on
the two ladies, and they be-
gan to laugh heartily. Under the cover
of their laughter the lady's friend beat a
hasty retreat.—Boston Transcript.

Proverbs About Wind.

Cats with their tails up and hair ap-

parently electrified indicate approaching wind.

If swine be restless and grunt loudly
there will be much wind.
Pigs can see the wind.

Hunters say that the direction in
which the loon flies in the morning will
be the direction of the wind next day.
Magpies flying three or four together
and uttering harsh cries predict windy
weather.

Anvil shaped clouds are very likely to
be followed by a gale of wind.
The vernal equinoctial gales are
stronger than the autumnal.

If it blows in the day it generally
hushes toward evening.
If small white clouds are seen to col-
lect together, their edges appearing
rough, expect wind.

A light yellow sky at sunset presages
wind.
If the full moon rises red expect
wind.

A very red sky in the east at sunset in-
dicates stormy weather.
Heavy, white, rolling clouds in front
of a storm denote high wind.

The sharper the blast
The sooner 'tis past.
A gale moderating at sunset will in-
crease before midnight, but if it moderates
after midnight the weather will im-
prove.

Wind storms usually subside about
sunset, but if they do not the storm will
probably continue during the following
day.
When the glass is low,
Look out for a blow,
For rise after a low (barometer),
Precedes a stormy day.

Always a calm before a storm.
No weather is ill
If the wind is still,
Every wind has its weather.

Wind in the West, weather best;
Wind in the East, neither good for man
or beast.

—Boston Journal.

Professional Beggars.

It is pretty well known that a great
many apparent cases of distress are ficti-
tious, and at least four-fifths of the
street beggars are impostors, but it is to
be hoped that very few benevolent peo-
ple are so highly deceived as the lady
who recently investigated the wants of
some pensioners on her bounty.

"Where is the blind man?" she asked,
of a little girl she met at the door of the
tenement house.
"He's readin' the paper, mum."

"Ain't he the deaf man?"
"He's talkin' politics with the dumb
man."

"And what has become of the para-
lytic?"
"He's abed, mum."

"That's strange! He ought to be run-
ning a race," said the lady, sarcastically.
"He is the only beggar in the house.
Why is he in bed?"

"Because he's dead."—Golden Days.

People's Kitchens.

Berlin has an institution known as the
"people's kitchens," which is remarka-
ble in its way. These kitchens were es-
tablished fifteen years ago by benevolent
people, who are anxious to relieve the
poor. They are now self-supporting
concerns that yearly add to their capital
and constantly increase in number, and
yet in them working men can get a com-
fortable dinner for a sum varying from
3 to 7 cents, and he can meet his wife
in a comfortable, well-warded
room and read the paper while he
eats his mid-day meal. The number
of kitchens is fifteen, and each of them
supplies from three hundred to five hun-
dred workmen with a daily dinner at the
cost mentioned. Each kitchen is man-
aged by a local committee of honorary
members, who look carefully into all
the details to see that good food, well
prepared, is served, and take charge of
the accounts.

A New York lady had a solitary dia-
mond ring for which she paid \$48,000.

The costliest string of pearls in the
country belongs to a New York lady,
and cost \$51,000.

A sixteenth century vellum manu-
script, with six paintings by Giulio
Clovio, cost the Lenox library \$12,000.

Sir Donald Smith of Montreal has the
costliest piano ever made in this coun-
try. It cost when landed in Montreal
\$27,000.

Mr. H. G. Marquand of New York is
the possessor of the costliest billiard
table in the country. The price was
\$28,000.

The late Mrs. Morgan paid \$250,000 for
her necklace. Mrs. Hicks Lord is the
owner of a diamond necklace which cost
\$250,000.

At the Morgan sale Mr. Walters of
Baltimore is reported to have paid \$15-
000 for the peachbloss vase, which is
about seven and a half inches high.

Sir Donald Smith is the possessor of
the highest priced painting in Canada,
"The Communicants," by Jules Breton.
Cost at the Seney sale \$45,000.

Mr. J. W. Mackay furnished about
\$75,000 in weight of silver, and paid
\$120,000 for the work on his dinner
service, which thus represents \$195,000.

The most expensive sideboard ever
made in the United States is owned by
Judge Harry E. Packer of Mauch
Chunk, Pa. It covers the whole side of
a room and cost \$47,000. It is a marvel
of elaborate and beautiful carving.

The highest priced piano in America is
owned by Mr. H. G. Marquand at New
York. The works were made in London
and the case, which was built in London,
was designed and painted by Alma
Tadema. It cost \$46,000.

Mr. J. F. Irwin of Oswego, N. Y., paid
\$10,000 to W. B. Bouton for a Bible. It
was originally in three volumes, but by
the insertion of wood cuts, manuscripts,
engravings, etchings, had been expanded
to sixty imperial folio volumes.

In the Lenox library is a perfect copy
of the Mazarian or Gutenberg bible, the
first book printed with movable types.
It is worth \$25,000 and nothing better
has ever been done since. Mr. Brayton
Ives of New York has an imperfect copy
for which he paid \$15,000.

The famous picture by Messonier,
called "1807," was painted for the late
Mr. A. T. Stewart. At the sale of his
gallery Mr. Henry Hilton bought it for
\$66,500, and presented it to the Metro-
politan museum, where it now hangs,
the costliest painting in America.

Of the original edition of the sonnets
of William Shakespeare, published by
George Daniel of London in 1609, there
are two perfect copies. One is in the
British museum. For the other Dodd,
Mead & Co. of New York paid \$5,000.
It is a little book about seven by four
inches in size.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran of Washington
paid the highest recorded price for an
American picture. It is Church's "Ni-
agara," and the price was \$13,000. It
was reported that Legard Lockwood
paid \$25,000 for Bierstadt's "Domes of
the Yosemite," but as, at the dissemi-
nation of his effects, the picture brought
less than \$6,500, the first price was prob-
ably a fable.

THE SUICIDE MANIA.

Modern Apologists for This Crime—
Genuine Science and Revolu-
tion in Accord.

If You Must Take the Pills Don't
Chew Them—Suicides in
Olden Times.

At the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sunday morn-
ing, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Wallace, D. D.,
looked for his text Acts xvi, 28 and 29: "He
died expecting no harm, and he knew he
had killed himself, supposing that the prisoners
had been freed. But Paul cried with a loud
voice, saying, Do thyself no harm." The
reason was as follows:

Here is a would-be suicide arrested in his
deadly attempt. He was a sheriff, and ac-
cording to the Roman law, a bailiff himself
must suffer the punishment of his escaped
prisoner; and if the prisoner breaking jail
was sentenced to be hanged for three
or four years, then the sheriff must be
hanged with him. The sheriff was
the prisoner breaking jail was to have suf-
fered capital punishment. The sheriff had
received the prisoners out of his hands, and
out for Paul and Silas. The government had
not had confidence in bolts and bars to keep
safe these two clergymen, about whom there
was to be something strange and super-
natural.

Sure enough, by miraculous power, they
are free, and the sheriff, waking out of a
sound sleep, finds his prisoners have run
away, and knowing that they were to die
for preaching Christ, and realizing that he
must therefore die, rather than go under
the executioner's axe, the sheriff, in a
public disgrace, resolves to precipitate his
own death. But before the sharp, keen,
glittering dagger of the sheriff could strike
the heart of the prisoner, the latter re-
sists the blade by the command: "Do thy-
self no harm."

In olden times when Christianity had
not interfered with it, suicide was considered
honorable and a sign of courage. Demos-
trophes poisoned himself when told that Alex-
ander's ambassador had demanded the sur-
render of the Athenians. Escarcus, a Roman
killed himself rather than surrender to
Philip of Macedonia. Cato, rather than submit
to Julius Caesar, took his own life, and after
three his wife dressed herself in his robes
and perished. Nithridates killed
himself rather than submit to Pompey the
conqueror. Hannibal destroyed his life by
poison from his ring, considering life a
curse. Lycurgus, a Spartan, threw a
After the disaster of Moscow, Napoleon al-
ways carried with him a preparation of
opium, and one night he heard the
voice of a being, and he came to his
feet, and drank it, and soon after the groans
of all the attendants, and it was only through
utmost medical skill that he was resuscitated
from the brink of the spirit.

Times have changed, and yet the American
conscience needs to be toned up on the
subject of suicide. Have you seen a paper in
the last month or two, in which the
passage out of life by one's own hand? De-
fauters, alarmed at the idea of exposure,
quit life precipitately. Men losing large for-
tunes, and who are not content with their
endure earthly existence. Frustrated af-
fection, domestic infidelity, dyspeptic im-
pulsiveness, anger, remorse, envy, jealousy, des-
tiny, and the thousand other causes for
abandoning from this life by Paris
green, by laudanum, by belladonna, by
Otello's dagger, by halter, by leap from the
cliff, or by the electric chair. More than
cases of de se in the last two years than
any two years of the world's existence, and
more in the last month than in any twelve
months of the past. The evil is more and more spread-
ing.

A pulpist not long ago expressed some
doubt as to whether there was really any
difference between a man who kills his
wife and a man who kills himself. "What
becomes disagreeable, and there are found in
respectable circles people apologetic for the
crime which Paul in the text arrested. I
have attended a lecture on suicide, and I
saw a man who was a great deal better
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MASTERY DISCUSSION.

[Continued from Third Page.]

dog, patted our dog on the head and said our dog is a nice dog, and our dog let him go. When our dog let him go, he said, "I think I catch up with him next fall and finish him."

Our democratic friends talk about the markets of the world. I would like to know where the market of the world is. Do you think that while we pay wages in the United States, at least 10 per cent higher, that we can compete with England in their own country, whose industries have been established 400 years? Do you think you can send the product of our labor to England? If you cannot do it with England, where can you go? Germany has a protective barrier, France the same, Italy the same, Canada the same, Russia has also a prohibitory tariff. Now then, where is your market of the world you hear so much talk about? You might go to the Congo in Africa, and sell your manufactures to the Hottentots and Zulus; you might go to South America with your woolsens; they don't want very much, any way. You open the door wide for all the manufacturing nations of the world that ever reach each other, and what is to become of our splendid home market, doubled, under protection by a trade of 200 millions? This question has been answered by Mr. Esop. He said, "Once there was a dog, he was a real nice dog until someone went up to him and put a few free trade ideas into his head. He was the envy of all other dogs; he trotted along, as happy as the day; he had a shoulder of nice succulent mutton; he came to a bridge, and looked into the water that reflected his mutton, and he thought it was the mark of the world. He plunged in after it. A minute later he came out of the water, the wettest, sickest, most muttonless dog you ever saw. He had been after the markets of the world, and lost all his home market."

Now Mr. Cleveland states in his letter of acceptance about restraining the foreign emigration. We agree with him there. I have been, and am now, a member of the committee who investigate this question. I am not in favor of having anybody come to this country whose coming tends to degrade and drag down American labor, but I cannot go over that whole subject. I can only say this that if I had the choice of excluding either the laborer himself, or the products of his labor, I would rather have the laborer come in than his products, because he would be elevated up on a higher plane, and be a consumer of articles that we manufacture; but if you allow the products of his labor to come into this country, you have no advantage of his labor.

I was a member of Congress when it passed the first Chinese restriction act. I made my maiden speech in support of that bill. I did not do it because they are Mongolians. I did it because their presence tends to degrade American labor. They come here in order to amass and scrape; to get just as much money as they can, and go back to the Flowery Kingdom. Now I say that class of emigration is very undesirable, and that was the reason I voted to exclude the Chinese, and I said that if my own German countrymen came with the same purpose, I would be the first to exclude them from this country, and by that declaration I stand to-day. I have seen enough of that pauper labor. I came to this country, like most of my German countrymen, to better my condition. I came because I had no chance in the old country. I made up my mind to go to America, because I had heard that a man could readily benefit under a protective tariff, and I came here. I came here in the steerage, as most of my countrymen did. I worked for \$7 a month and my board, and when I came here, I received \$30 a month and my board. I do not emigrate to come to this country for you Irishmen, Englishmen and Scotchmen, and all other nationalities? Simply for the purpose of bettering ourselves. Before 1860, in the years during the period of 1847 to 1860, I believe very few people came to the United States. A gentleman said to me the other day, "I claim that the prosperity of this country was not due to protection, but to the large emigration." He labors under the same delusion that many others do. He simply confounds the cause with the effect. They heard that it was the easiest thing in the world in this country to find ready employment at good wages, and that is the reason the emigration increased so wonderfully. It would not have entered my head to come if I had not known wages were better. Why is it these now you may say there are some people who are selfish enough to say, "A protective tariff does not benefit me." There may be some student of medicine who says "I am not protected a bit." The intellect that can say "I am not protected," I pity. Let labor be deprived of his employment, as naturally would follow, if you adopt this bill, and some laborer should become sick, although he may be willing to pay you, he can't do it, because he has not got the money. Without employment these cannot be wages, and without wages you cannot buy anything at any price. I am in favor of high prices, because cheap prices make cheap men. I am in favor of high priced men. Whenever times are hard, articles are cheap, but labor is cheapest. I am a tariff reformer, but of a different stamp than those so-called tariff reformers. Now the other day, while I was in New York, I was invited to a gentleman's house who had been a dentist in this country, a manufacturer of firebrick and retorts for gas-making. He makes gas-plant, as it is called. He has a very extensive establishment, and supplies gas-factories all over the country. He told me he is a member of the Consolidated Gas-works of New York. Some time ago, the directors of this company determined to put a new plant in some of their gas-works in the city of New York, and they advertised for bids, and received bids from European and American firms. He tells me although he put in the contract to a firm in Stebbin, Germany, we will land these firebrick on the dock in N. Y.; we will pay the duty which is 20 per cent ad valorem. Still their bid was 15 per cent lower than the lowest American bid. Now what does that show? It shows that the existing duty of 25 per cent is not sufficient to protect American industry. To place our American industry upon an equal footing with a foreigner, there should be 40 per cent duty. What is this clay? It is clay. When you have produced that article, 90 per cent is labor, and by importing that, you depress American labor. They talk about raw material, but in my opinion the only raw material is the brain of a free trader. In the lexicon of a protectionist there is no such word as raw material. The ore in the bowels of the earth is a raw material. You can buy any quantity for 25 cents a ton. I am willing to sell it at that price myself. I have some on hand. Before you bring it to Cleveland it costs \$6 or \$7 a ton. You get it for 25 cents in the earth, but the labor costs from \$5 to \$6. The free trader calls it raw material. I say there is no raw material, and even if we call it so, the idea of a protective policy is to protect American labor, whether it is in the mines or the workshop. American labor is what we are after. How is it with wool? Now go to the farmer, and he will raise something else with you. If you tell him that he raises raw material. It requires men to raise wool. It requires labor to shear the sheep. There is no raw material. It may be raw material before the sheep is born. The trouble is they use so many of those cries and phrases. They fling one of those big words at you, and think they have done it. It isn't my intention to weary you much longer. I

could tell you a great many things that are the objects of a tariff, but I think you know just about as much about it as I do. I want to say, however, that I would leave the republican party immediately, if the Republican party should declare itself in favor of anything opposed to protective tariff, but would join any party that comes out and says "we are in favor of protective policy." It makes no difference what the name of a party is, it is the principle which that party represents. Whether the occupant of the presidential chair is named Sam Jones, or whatever his party is, you want him to be in sympathy with your ideas on the tariff. If a man is not in conformity with my ideas on that point I do not want him, whether he is a republican or democrat. If Mr. Cleveland were a protectionist, I would not care whether you elect him, or someone else. But Mr. Cleveland is a free trader. If the Mills bill passes, the revenues will be increased. Well, now there's another pretext for cutting down the tariff, because they increase again. Finally, they will have what they want—free trade. The republican decreased the revenues without disturbing our protective system. I am opposed to such schemes. I am in favor of that policy under which we have prospered, as did no other country before, and challenge the envy and admiration of the world. Bismark is one of the foremost statesmen of this century. He saw and pointed to the glorious achievements of the protective tariff, and said "It is high time for Germany to leave her financial distress, and to follow the example set by America with their protective system." And he knows a great deal more than those who study in our schools and Normal colleges. They may not agree with me there. He knew why he recommended it to the German Parliament, and they have a high protective tariff, and the emigration from Germany is less than it was, and growing less every year than it was 5 years ago. Now do you think the Germans leave because they want to come to America, just to change their location? Not by a long shot. They come because they know they can better their condition. It's hard thing to sever the ties that bind you to the land of your nativity. Whenever a man comes to this country, he does it after mature reflection. All who come undergo a process of mental reflection. Whenever they come to this country it is because they are forced to leave the old country, to better their condition. There's my case, and that of millions of my fellow-countrymen. I am going to stand by that party that inaugurated that policy that has opened our immense country, that policy that has converted the primeval forests around here into level fields, and made the prairies blossom like the rose. I am in favor of that policy which has made us independent, not only politically, but industrially. I am in favor of that policy that has founded thousands of mills, furnaces and factories, and that policy by which we have been enabled to pay off thousands of millions of our National Debt; you know how it came about—not by the republicans; they did not involve us in that war. The war cost hundreds of millions of dollars. The protective tariff enabled us to pay off that debt with such rapidity. Protection to American industries, American wages for American men, and protection to everything that is American, in preference to protection to some people abroad.

That Baker Bill.

[Ann Arbor Courier.]

The Argus has been howling itself hoarse for two weeks about Mr. Allen's record on the Baker conspiracy bill which was passed by the legislature of 1877, and misrepresenting Mr. Allen's record in relation thereto.

In the first place what is the Baker Conspiracy Bill? It is a law concocted by Frederick A. Baker and Edwin P. Conely, two democratic lawyers of Detroit who were members of the house of representatives for Wayne county in 1877. So the bill originated with the democrats. Both of these democratic legislators were railroad attorneys and did their level best to push the law through as they first prepared it, making an employee upon any railroad who left his work and struck for higher wages, subject to prosecution. The proposed bill was opposed by Mr. Allen and Mr. Sawyer of this county who were then representatives in the legisla-

ture. By referring to page 230 of the House Journal of 1877, one of the very first amendments offered to the bill, it will be found was offered by Mr. Allen. The record reads in this way:

Mr. Allen moved to amend the bill by inserting in line 1 of sec. 1, after the word "willfully" the words "and maliciously."

This was carried by a vote of 76 to 7. (Mr. Norris voting no.) The definition of maliciously in law is criminally; that is, before a man could be convicted under this law, by Mr. Allen's amendment, it would have to be proven that he not only did the thing in a willful manner, but that he did it with criminal intent.

If a man is proven a criminal he should be convicted, should he not, Mr. Argus? Do you believe that criminals should go unpunished?

It was this very amendment of Mr. Allen's that cleared Thos. B. Barry who was arraigned under that law. They could not prove him guilty of doing a "malicious," a "criminal" act. But if a man should place obstructions upon a railroad track in front of a train on which the editor of the Argus was riding with the intent of destroying the train and killing the people thereon, even the Argus man himself would want to see him punished therefor, would he not? And Mr. Allen, by that amendment, changed the law so that the mere act of an employee in striking could not be punished, but a criminal act must be proven.

The statement of the Argus that lawyers hired by Mr. Burt, cleared Mr. Barry, is not true. The only help Mr. Barry had outside of himself was from the Knights of Labor who stood by him, when Mr. Burt's friends and associates at Saginaw were determined to imprison him, and would have done so had it not been for this little amendment of Mr. Allen's to that Baker Bill.

But even then Mr. Allen did not favor the bill. Mr. Sawyer offered an amendment, and there were others besides who had amendments passed. But Mr. Allen still opposed it, and on page 231 we find him offering still another amendment:

Mr. Allen moved to amend the bill by inserting after the word "corporation," wherever it occurs in the three sections of the bill, the words "firm or individual."

This passed by a vote of 75 to 8. (Mr. Norris voting no.) This was another important amendment, for instead of making this an special law for railroad corporations, it made the law general, applying to all firms and business or private individuals. It was no longer a distinctive railroad law.

Upon the final vote, after these vital amendments had been made, Mr. Allen voted yes, and 66 others voted the same way, while 17 voted no.

Among those voting "yes" we find the name of Hon. John D. Norton, the present democratic candidate for state treasurer, then a democratic representative from Oakland county; we also find out of 21 democrats in the house, 12 of them voting yes, and in the senate 4 out of 8 voting yes.

The assertion of the Argus that Mr. Allen made a speech in favor of the bill is not true. He spoke only in support of his amendment. It looks reasonable that a man would make a speech in favor of a bill he was constantly fighting to amend, doesn't it?

It is truly astonishing that a gentleman who is so honorable in the affairs of every day life, as is the editor of the Argus, will resort to such unblushing fiction to score a point against an honorable, upright and good as an ever-trodden Washenaw county street, simply because he is running for office on an opposite political ticket from his own!

Stony Creek.

There will be a social and oyster party at Barr's Hall on the evening of Nov. 3, next, under the auspices of the young people of the Thompson Memorial M. E. church. All are invited to attend, and a good time is assured.

The republican rally at Milan last Saturday night was a good gathering, and the speech of Hon. Mr. Fitch was well received. It was unanswerable. Democrats are becoming scarcer. One who has voted that way for sixteen years has had a new revelation and has wheeled into the Harrison ranks. He said to me that the Ann Arbor Argus was what had done it.

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Children's, Boys', Youths', Men's.

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CASH CAPITAL, - \$200,000.

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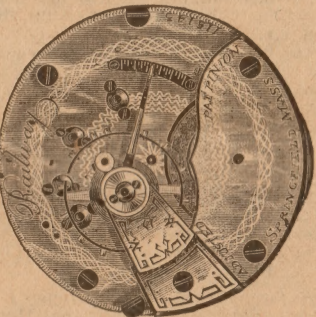
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\$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes containing 50 sugar-coated pills, 50c. For sale by all druggists, or by mail, 10c. per box. Address, JOHN C. WEST & CO., 362 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.



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